

经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后患者肝性脑病发生率及影响因素的Meta分析



唐煜寒, 罗焮榆

陆军军医大学陆军特色医学中心(大坪医院)放射诊断科(重庆 400042)

【摘要】目的 系统评价经颈静脉肝内门体分流术(transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt, TIPS)术后患者肝性脑病(hepatic encephalopathy, HE)发生现状及其影响因素。方法 计算机检索Cochrane Library、Embase、PubMed、Web of Science、CINAHL、中国知网、维普、万方和中国生物医学文献数据库,检索时限为建库起至2024年10月20日。采用Stata 14.0及RevMan 5.3软件进行Meta分析。结果 共纳入40项研究,涉及8 509例患者。Meta分析结果表明,TIPS术后患者HE发生率为31%[95%CI(28%, 34%)]。年龄[OR=1.22, 95%CI(1.15, 1.29)]、MELD评分[OR=1.46, 95%CI(1.29, 1.65)]、术前血肌酐[OR=1.27, 95%CI(1.14, 1.41)]、Child-Pugh分级[OR=2.83, 95%CI(1.56, 5.13)]、术前血氨[OR=1.25, 95%CI(1.18, 1.33)]、Child-Pugh评分[OR=1.21, 95%CI(1.08, 1.35)]、术前胆红素[OR=1.35, 95%CI(1.11, 1.65)]、术前血钠[OR=1.30, 95%CI(1.16, 1.45)]及术前HE史[OR=2.00, 95%CI(1.06, 3.76)]是TIPS术后患者发生HE的影响因素。结论 TIPS术后患者HE发生率较高,临床医疗人员可参考其影响因素,早识别、早干预,尽可能降低或延缓TIPS术后患者HE的发生。

【关键词】颈静脉肝内门体分流术;肝性脑病;发生率;影响因素;Meta分析

【中图分类号】R 575 **【文献标识码】**A

Prevalence and influence factors of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt: a Meta-analysis

TANG Yuhan, LUO Xinyu

Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Army Medical Center of Chinese People's Liberation Army, Daping Hospital, Army Medical University, Chongqing 400042, China

Corresponding author: LUO Xinyu, Email: mq880152@163.com

【Abstract】Objective To systematically evaluate the current status of hepatic encephalopathy (HE) and its influencing factors in patients after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS). Methods Cochrane Library, PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, CINAHL, CNKI, VIP, CBM, WanFang database were searched from inception to October 20, 2024. Meta-analysis was performed using Stata 14.0 and RevMan 5.3 software. Results A total of 40 original studies involving 8,509 patients were included. The results of Meta-analysis showed that the incidence of HE in patients after TIPS was 31%[95%CI(28%, 34%)], and age [OR=1.22, 95%CI(1.15, 1.29)], MELD score [OR=1.46, 95%CI(1.29, 1.65)], preoperative blood creatinine [OR=1.27, 95%CI(1.14, 1.41)], Child-Pugh classification [OR=2.83, 95%CI(1.56, 5.13)], preoperative blood

DOI: 10.12173/j.issn.1004-5511.202410043

通信作者: 罗焮榆, 主管护师, Email: mq880152@163.com

ammonia [OR=1.25, 95%CI(1.18, 1.33)], Child-Pugh score [OR=1.21, 95%CI(1.08, 1.35)], preoperative bilirubin [OR=1.35, 95%CI(1.11, 1.65)], preoperative sodium [OR=1.30, 95%CI(1.16, 1.45)], and a history of preoperative HE [OR=2.00, 95%CI(1.06, 3.76)] were the influence factors for the development of HE in patients after TIPS. **Conclusion** The incidence of HE in post-TIPS patients is high, and clinicians should identify and intervene early to minimize or delay the occurrence of HE in patients after the TIPS procedure referring to the influence factors.

【Keywords】 Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt; Hepatic encephalopathy; Incidence; Influence factors; Meta-analysis

经颈静脉肝内门体分流术 (transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt, TIPS) 指在影像介入引导下, 在肝静脉与门静脉主干之间放置支架建立分流通道, 有效降低门静脉压力、阻止食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血及促进胸腹水的吸收, 其具有操作创伤小、过程安全、术后效果显著及重复性高等优势, 已在临床广泛应用及推广^[1-2]。然而, TIPS 术后主要并发症——肝性脑病 (hepatic encephalopathy, HE) 仍需临床重点关注且亟待解决^[3]。HE 是一种以神经精神系统并发症为主要症状的疾病总称, 多发生于术后 3 个月, 患者常出现性格变化、认知及意识功能障碍或神经系统肌肉功能障碍, 如扑翼样震颤等^[4]。相关指南报道, TIPS 术后 HE 的发生率为 5%~35%, 1 年累计发病率的中位数可达 50%^[5-6], 具有不可预测性及高发性, 部分患者远期认知功能障碍易受严重影响, 不仅显著降低患者的生活质量和生存率, 同时也极大限制并阻碍了 TIPS 技术的发展^[7]。探索 TIPS 术后 HE 的发生率及明确相关影响因素, 可对患者和临床治疗方式选择及 HE 的早诊断、早治疗提供重要参考依据, 进而提高 TIPS 的手术效果、改善临床患者的远期预后。既往国内外已对 TIPS 术后发生 HE 的影响因素进行了较多研究^[8-10], 如年龄、肝功能水平、终末期肝病模型 (model for end-stage liver disease, MELD) 评分等是 HE 的影响因素, 但如既往 HE 史、并发症类型等部分影响因素仍存在一定争议^[11-12]。因此, 本研究对 TIPS 术后 HE 的发生率及其影响因素进行 Meta 分析, 旨在为 TIPS 术后 HE 的临床诊治提供流行病学及病因证据, 以便临床医生更好地管理 HE 患者。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准: ①研究对象: 接受 TIPS 患者,

年龄 ≥ 18 岁; ②研究内容: 结局指标包括 TIPS 术后 HE 的发生人数或相关影响因素, 数据包括比值比 (odds ratio, OR) 及 95% 置信区间 (95% confidence interval, 95%CI); ③诊断工具: 采用至少 1 项 HE 症状诊断标准或评估工具; ④研究类型: 病例对照研究或队列研究; ⑤文献语种: 中英文。

排除标准: ①重复发表文献、综述及会议文献; ②全文不可获取或数据报告缺失; ③数据无法转换或使用; ④仅报道单因素分析结果。

1.2 文献检索策略

采用主题词与自由词结合策略对 Cochrane Library、Embase、PubMed、Web of Science、CINAHL、中国知网、维普、万方、中国生物医学文献数据库进行计算机检索。检索时限为建库至 2024 年 10 月 20 日, 并追溯纳入文献的参考文献。中文关键词包括: TIPS、经颈静脉门体分流术、HE、肝性脑病。英文关键词包括: TIPS、transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt、HE、hepatic encephalopathy。以 PubMed 为例, 具体检索策略见框 1。

1.3 文献筛选与资料提取

由 2 位研究人员单独进行文献筛选、数据提取。将检索到的文献数据剔除后依次阅读题目和摘要, 依照纳排标准初步排除研究内容明显不符

```
#1 "portosystemic shunt,transjugular intrahepatic"[Mesh]
#2 "transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt"[Title/Abstract]
OR "TIPS"[Title/Abstract]
#3 #1 OR #2
#4 "hepatic encephalopathy"[Mesh]
#5 "portal systemic encephalopathy"[Title/Abstract] OR
"hepatic coma"[Title/Abstract] OR "encephalopathy"[Title/
Abstract] OR "HE"[Title/Abstract] OR "PSE"[Title/Abstract]
#6 #4 OR #5
#7 #3 AND #6
```

框1 PubMed检索策略

Box 1. Search strategy in PubMed

的研究,再阅读文献全文筛选。采用自制的研究特征提取表提取数据,提取内容包括:①标题、第一作者、发表年份、研究设计类型、样本量、HE 评估工具;②效应量:HE 发生人数、HE 发生率、影响因素(报告同一影响因素的原始文献数量 ≥ 2 篇)、OR 值及 95%CI。

1.4 纳入研究的偏倚风险评价

由 2 位研究者依照纽卡斯尔-渥太华量表(NOS)对病例对照和队列研究进行评价^[13]。评价内容包括 3 个维度、8 项条目,分别从“研究对象选择”(4 个条目共 4 分)、“组间可比性”(1 个条目共 2 分)和“结果或暴露因素测量”(3 个条目共 3 分)进行评价。 ≤ 4 分提示文献研究质量较低,5~6 分为中等质量文献, ≥ 7 分表示文献质量较高。若研究者持不同意见,则由两位研究者讨论协商解决。

1.5 统计学分析

使用 Stata 14.0 软件对 HE 发生率进行效应量合并;采用 Revman 5.3 软件对影响因素的 OR 值及 95%CI 进行效应量合并。异质性检验通过 Q 检验及 I^2 检验判断,若 $P > 0.1$ 、 $I^2 < 50\%$,表明各研究间不存在统计学异质性;若 $P < 0.1$ 、 $I^2 \geq 50\%$,表明各研究间存在统计学异质性。Borenstein 及 Dettori 等^[14-15]认为不应基于异质性的统计检验结果选择效应模型类型,考虑到各临床研究间异质性较大,相关测量指标均存在客观差异,因此本研究均采用随机效应模型进行效应量合并。使用逐步法剔除文献进行敏感性分析,采用亚组分析探查异质性来源。对结局指标纳入研究采用 Begg 检验及 Egger 检验评估潜在发表偏倚。除异质性检验中以 $P < 0.1$ 为差异具有统计学意义外,其余分析均以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 文献筛选流程及结果

共检索获得文献 2 826 篇,依次经阅读题目、摘要和全文筛选后最终纳入 40 篇文献^[12, 16-54],文献筛选流程见图 1。

2.2 纳入文献基本特征及偏倚风险评价

纳入的 40 篇文献中,中文文献 12 篇,英文文献 28 篇,其中病例对照研究 36 篇(NOS 评分为 6~8 分,均为中、高质量研究),队列研究 4 篇(NOS

评分 ≥ 7 分,均为高质量研究),共涉及 8 509 例患者。40 项研究均报道了 HE 的发生率,31 项研究涉及 TIPS 术后患者发生 HE 的影响因素。纳入文献基本特征及偏倚风险评价结果见表 1。

2.3 Meta分析结果

2.3.1 HE发生率

40 项研究^[12, 16-54]报道了 HE 发生率,研究间存在统计学异质性($I^2=90.9\%$, $P < 0.001$),采用随机效应模型进行 Meta 分析,结果显示 TIPS 术后患者 HE 发生率为 31%[95%CI (28%, 34%)]。

2.3.2 HE的影响因素

本研究纳入的 40 篇原始文献中,有 31 项研究报道了 TIPS 术后患者发生 HE 的影响因素,包括年龄、MELD 评分、术前 HE 史、低蛋白血症、Child-Pugh 评分、术前胆红素、术前血肌酐、术前血氨、Child-Pugh 分级、术前血钠、合并腹水。对 ≥ 2 篇原始文献报告的影响因素进行 Meta 合并,结果显示,年龄[OR=1.22, 95%CI (1.15, 1.29)],MELD 评分[OR=1.46, 95%CI (1.29, 1.65)],术前血肌酐[OR=1.27, 95%CI (1.14, 1.41)],Child-Pugh 分级[OR=2.83, 95%CI (1.56, 5.13)],术前血氨[OR=1.25, 95%CI (1.18, 1.33)],Child-Pugh 评分[OR=1.21, 95%CI (1.08,

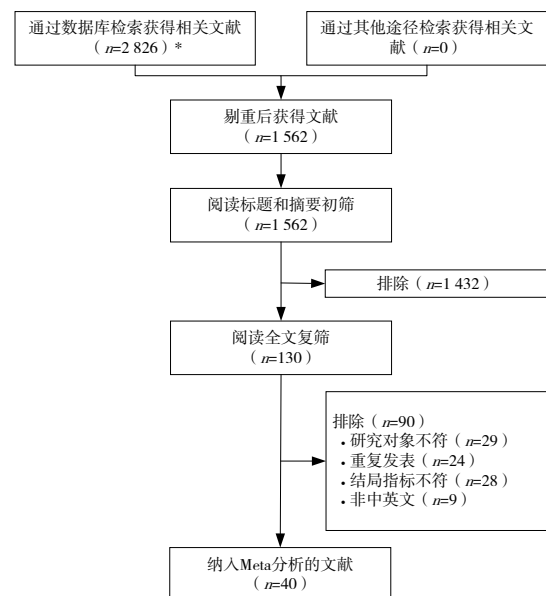


图1 文献筛选流程图

Figure 1. Flow chart of literature screening

注:*检索的数据库及检出文献数具体为中国知网(n=620)、万方(n=223)、维普(n=334)、中国生物医学文献数据库(n=108)、PubMed(n=725)、Embase(n=278)、The Cochrane Library(n=87)、Web of Science(n=376)、CINAHL(n=75)。

表1 纳入研究基本特征与偏倚风险评价结果

Table 1. Basic characteristics and risk of bias assessment results of included studies

纳入研究	研究地点	研究类型	样本量 (男/女)	平均年龄 (岁)	HE 评估工具	术后HE 发生率(%)	影响因素	NOS 评分
Casadaban 2015 ^[12]	美国	病例对照研究	191 (114/77)	54.0 ± 9.0	②	45.4	-	7
Berlioux 2014 ^[16]	法国	病例对照研究	54 (41/13)	58.0 ± 11.0	①	35.1	-	6
Chen 2020 ^[17]	北京	病例对照研究	122 (69/53)	57.0 ± 12.0	②	38.5	A、B、C	7
Dissegna 2019 ^[18]	意大利	病例对照研究	63 (42/21)	55.8 ± 4.3	②	53.9	B、D	7
Fonio 2017 ^[19]	意大利	病例对照研究	75 (49/26)	59.1 ± 9.5	③	41.3	-	8
He 2016 ^[20]	北京	病例对照研究	361 (237/124)	49.9 ± 11.3	②	23.8	B	6
Lin 2021 ^[21]	温州	病例对照研究	224 (162/62)	53.0 ± 10.8	②	36.6	A	7
Liu 2021 ^[22]	武汉	队列研究	159 (96/63)	53.6 ± 11.2	②	23.2	E	7
Masson 2008 ^[23]	英国	病例对照研究	136 (80/56)	51.6 ± 11.6	②	38.2	-	6
Merola 2014 ^[24]	美国	病例对照研究	81 (58/23)	57.0 ± 8.0	②	18.5	F	8
Nardelli 2016 ^[25]	意大利	病例对照研究	82 (57/25)	57.9 ± 10.1	②	42.6	-	8
Nardelli 2017 ^[26]	意大利	病例对照研究	46 (34/12)	58.6 ± 9.1	③	45.6	A、B、C、F	7
Rowley 2018 ^[27]	美国	病例对照研究	210 (136/74)	56.0 ± 7.9	②	20.0	-	6
Schindler 2020 ^[28]	德国	病例对照研究	93 (65/28)	59.0 ± 9.2	②	48.3	A、G	7
Teng 2018 ^[29]	北京	队列研究	704 (511/193)	53.2 ± 13.6	②	37.9	-	7
Tong 2021 ^[30]	成都	病例对照研究	361 (255/106)	51.8 ± 12.0	②	20.2	B、G	8
Wang 2021 ^[31]	北京	病例对照研究	195 (140/55)	51.2 ± 11.4	④	23.0	B、E、H	7
Yao 2015 ^[32]	北京	病例对照研究	279 (172/107)	49.2 ± 11.6	⑤	40.8	B	6
柏明 2011 ^[33]	西安	病例对照研究	190 (130/60)	51.5 ± 12.4	⑤	24.7	-	6
高西杰 2021 ^[34]	海南	病例对照研究	242 (191/51)	50.2 ± 11.3	②	12.3	A、E	7
高旭东 2019 ^[35]	北京	病例对照研究	80 (50/30)	50.9 ± 9.4	②	23.7	A、H	8
郭欢 2019 ^[36]	厦门	病例对照研究	32 (26/6)	53.1 ± 13.7	②	28.1	F、H	8
史程怡 2023 ^[37]	石家庄	病例对照研究	185 (137/48)	54.2 ± 14.2	②	15.1	A、D、G、K	7
王澜静 2024 ^[38]	成都	病例对照研究	302 (243/59)	48.3 ± 6.9	②④	21.5	A	8
吴越 2021 ^[39]	太原	病例对照研究	84 (56/28)	58.9 ± 10.0	②④	30.9	A、D	8
晏楠 2015 ^[40]	北京	病例对照研究	50 (26/24)	56.2 ± 9.4	②	18.0	C、F、H、I	7
姚运海 2020 ^[41]	苏州	病例对照研究	93 (57/36)	60.79 ± 10.00	②④	38.7	A、B	6
袁巍 2021 ^[42]	海南	病例对照研究	108 (58/50)	52.46 ± 8.77	②	37.9	A、G、J、I	6
周薇 2014 ^[43]	重庆	病例对照研究	181 (135/46)	57.34 ± 10.90	④	23.2	-	7
卓松波 2023 ^[44]	昆明	病例对照研究	263 (194/69)	52.8 ± 11.3	④	22.0	A、B、E、H、I	7
Yang 2022 ^[45]	珠海	病例对照研究	191 (156/35)	53.2 ± 11.5	②	26.7	J	7
Coronado 2020 ^[46]	美国	病例对照研究	376 (218/158)	57.0 ± 12.0	②	51.5	A、B	6
Li 2019 ^[47]	广州	病例对照研究	262 (210/52)	51.1 ± 11.9	⑤	34.7	A、F、I	8
Li 2024 ^[48]	昆明	病例对照研究	132 (90/42)	53.5 ± 11.1	②	28.0	A、D、G、K	8
Liao 2023 ^[49]	北京	病例对照研究	296 (203/93)	52.1 ± 12.7	⑥	19.9	A、G、H	7
Routhu 2017 ^[50]	英国	队列研究	678 (434/244)	54.5 ± 11.6	⑦	37.9	A、G	7
Shi 2024 ^[51]	珠海	病例对照研究	571 (439/132)	52.5 ± 10.9	②	32.7	A、B、J	8
Yang 2022 ^[52]	武汉	队列研究	276 (181/95)	54.6 ± 11.5	②	22.1	A、I	7
Yin 2020 ^[53]	南京	病例对照研究	373 (229/144)	56.1 ± 11.2	③	31.3	A、G、I、J	6
Yin 2023 ^[54]	安徽	病例对照研究	108 (84/24)	53.0 ± 10.8	②	45.3	A、B、E	8

注：①.闪光融合临界频率，Critical Fusion Frequency (CFF)；②.West-Haven分级标准；③.2014年EASL/AASLD HE实践指南；④.《肝硬化肝性脑病诊疗指南》(2018年)；⑤.第十一届世界胃肠病大会报道标准；⑥.意大利肝脏研究协会(AISF)临床实践指南(2018年)；⑦.美国及欧洲肝病学会HE实践指南；A.年龄；B. MELD评分；C.术前HE史；D.低蛋白血症；E. Child-Pugh评分；F.术前胆红素；G.术前血肌酐；H.术前血氨；I. Child-Pugh分级；J.术前血钠；K.合并腹水。

1.35)、术前胆红素 [OR=1.35, 95%CI (1.11, 1.65)]、术前血钠 [OR=1.30, 95%CI (1.16, 1.45)] 及术前 HE 史 [OR=2.00, 95%CI (1.06, 3.76)] 是 TIPS 术后患者发生 HE 的影响因素 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 2。

2.4 亚组分析

将 TIPS 术后 HE 发生率按患者 BMI、Child-Pugh 分级、放入支架直径及是否合并腹水进行亚组分析。亚组分析结果显示, BMI $< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 的患者术后 HE 发生率最高, 为 33.8% [95%CI (16.1%, 51.4%)] ; Child-Pugh 分级为 A 级、B 级、C 级患者的 HE 发生率分别为 22.1% [95%CI (14.9%, 29.2%)]、30.9% [95%CI (25.3%, 36.5%)] 和 48.2% [95%CI (36.9%, 59.4%)] ; 支架直径 $\leq 8 \text{ mm}$ 及 $> 8 \text{ mm}$ 的 HE 发生率分别为 30.8% [95%CI (22.9%, 38.8%)]、34.0% [95%CI

(21.8%, 46.3%)] ; 合并腹水患者 HE 发生率为 34.5% [95%CI (26.8%, 42.2%)] , 见表 3。

2.5 敏感性分析

对 TIPS 术后 HE 发生率的合并效应量通过逐步法逐一剔除文献进行敏感性分析, 结果显示合并效应量未发生明显变化, 提示研究结果较为稳定。采用转换效应模型方法对 HE 影响因素 Meta 分析结果进行敏感性分析, 结果显示固定效应模型和随机效应模型的 OR 值及 95%CI 变化不大, 见表 4。

2.6 发表偏倚检验

对 TIPS 术后 HE 发生率进行发表偏倚检验, Egger 检验及 Begg 检验结果提示, 本研究存在发表偏倚的可能性较小 (Egger 检验: $P=0.94$; Begg 检验: $P=0.30$)。对各影响因素进行发表偏倚检验, Egger 结果显示, 除年龄外, 其余影响因素均不存在明显的发表偏倚, 见表 2。采用剪

表2 TIPS术后患者发生HE影响因素的Meta分析及发表偏倚检验结果

Table 2. Results of Meta-analysis and publication bias of influence factors for HE in post-TIPS patients

影响因素	纳入文献	异质性检验		Meta分析结果		Egger检验		Begg检验	
		I ² 值 (%)	P值	OR值 (95%CI)	P值	t值	P值	Z值	P值
年龄	21 ^[17, 21, 26, 28, 34-35, 37-39, 41-42, 44, 46-54]	89	<0.001	1.22 (1.15, 1.29)	<0.001	5.54	<0.001	2.26	0.024
MELD评分	12 ^[17-18, 20, 26, 30-32, 41, 44, 46, 51, 54]	88	<0.001	1.46 (1.29, 1.65)	<0.001	1.83	0.097	1.30	0.193
术前血肌酐	8 ^[28, 30, 37, 42, 48-50, 53]	84	<0.001	1.27 (1.14, 1.41)	<0.001	1.85	0.092	1.36	0.174
Child-Pugh分级	6 ^[40, 42, 44, 47, 52-53]	87	<0.001	2.83 (1.56, 5.13)	<0.001	0.27	0.798	0.31	0.737
术前血氨	6 ^[31, 35-36, 40, 44, 49]	47	0.12	1.25 (1.18, 1.33)	<0.001	1.21	0.164	0.38	0.685
Child-Pugh评分	5 ^[22, 31, 34, 44, 54]	52	0.07	1.21 (1.08, 1.35)	<0.001	-0.23	0.712	0.24	0.806
术前胆红素	5 ^[24, 26, 36, 40, 47]	76	0.002	1.35 (1.11, 1.65)	0.002	1.63	0.101	0.73	0.462
术前血钠	4 ^[42, 45, 51, 53]	0	0.86	1.30 (1.16, 1.45)	<0.001	-0.73	0.541	0.35	0.726
低蛋白血症	4 ^[18, 37, 39, 48]	93	<0.001	1.65 (0.96, 2.85)	0.07	1.47	0.112	1.02	0.308
术前HE史	3 ^[17, 26, 40]	76	0.01	2.00 (1.06, 3.76)	0.032	1.18	0.150	0.85	0.203

表3 TIPS术后患者HE发生率的亚组分析

Table 3. Subgroup analysis of the prevalence for HE in post-TIPS patients

组别	纳入研究数	异质性检验结果		HE发生率 (% , 95%CI)	组间P值
		I ² 值 (%)	P值		
BMI (kg/m ²)					0.023
<18.5	2 ^[42, 44]	40.6	0.19	33.8 (16.1, 51.4)	
18.5~23.9	2 ^[42, 44]	48.2	0.14	30.0 (13.6, 45.8)	
>24	3 ^[18, 42, 44]	79.5	<0.05	25.5 (19.4, 31.6)	
Child-Pugh分级					<0.001
A	14 ^[17, 20-21, 25-26, 28-29, 33, 37, 39, 42, 44-45, 54]	86.6	<0.05	22.1 (14.9, 29.2)	
B	14 ^[17, 20-21, 25-26, 28-29, 33, 37, 39, 42, 44-45, 54]	81.6	<0.05	30.9 (25.3, 36.5)	
C	14 ^[17, 20-21, 25-26, 28-29, 33, 37, 39, 42, 44-45, 54]	83.4	<0.05	48.2 (36.9, 59.4)	
支架直径 (mm)					0.021
≤ 8	6 ^[17, 20, 27, 31-32, 42]	86.1	<0.05	30.8 (22.9, 38.8)	
> 8	7 ^[17-18, 20, 27, 31-32, 42]	84.1	<0.05	34.0 (21.8, 46.3)	
合并腹水					0.039
是	19 ^[16-17, 19, 23-24, 28-32, 34-35, 37-39, 44, 51-52, 54]	92.5	<0.05	34.5 (26.8, 42.2)	
否	19 ^[16-17, 19, 23-24, 28-32, 34-35, 37-39, 44, 51-52, 54]	85.0	<0.05	24.8 (19.7, 29.9)	

表4 TIPS术后患者发生HE影响因素的敏感性分析
Table 4. Sensitivity analysis of influence factors for HE in post-TIPS patients

影响因素	固定效应模型			随机效应模型		
	OR值 (95%CI)	P值	Z值	OR值 (95%CI)	P值	Z值
年龄	1.08 (1.07, 1.10)	<0.001	11.29	1.22 (1.15, 1.29)	<0.001	7.08
MELD评分	1.35 (1.30, 1.40)	<0.001	15.10	1.46 (1.29, 1.65)	<0.001	5.93
术前血肌酐	1.16 (1.13, 1.20)	<0.001	9.28	1.27 (1.14, 1.41)	<0.001	4.42
Child-Pugh分级	1.36 (1.22, 1.51)	<0.001	5.51	2.83 (1.56, 5.13)	<0.001	3.43
术前血氨	1.23 (1.18, 1.28)	<0.001	10.41	1.25 (1.18, 1.33)	<0.001	7.25
Child-Pugh评分	1.22 (1.14, 1.31)	<0.001	5.47	1.21 (1.08, 1.35)	<0.001	3.29
术前胆红素	1.23 (1.14, 1.33)	<0.001	5.19	1.35 (1.11, 1.65)	0.002	3.05
术前血钠	1.30 (1.16, 1.45)	<0.001	4.56	1.30 (1.16, 1.45)	<0.001	4.56
低蛋白血症	0.99 (0.94, 1.06)	0.860	0.17	1.65 (0.96, 2.85)	0.070	1.81
术前HE史	1.46 (1.18, 1.81)	<0.001	3.52	2.00 (1.06, 3.76)	0.032	2.14

补法对年龄进行校正，校正前结果为 [OR=1.22, 95%CI (1.15, 1.29)], 校正后结果为 [OR=1.11, 95%CI (1.04, 1.17)], 校正前后结果无显著改变，结果较为稳定。

3 讨论

本研究通过 Meta 分析对 36 篇病例对照及 4 篇队列研究进行汇总合并，结果显示，TIPS 术后患者 HE 发生率为 31%，处于较高水平，这与此前指南报道的 TIPS 术后 HE 发生率 30%~40% 相符^[55]。

亚组分析发现，相较于 BMI 为 18.5~23.9 kg/m² 及 BMI > 24 kg/m² 的患者，BMI < 18.5 kg/m² 的患者 TIPS 术后 HE 的发生率最高。相关研究显示，低 BMI 常与老年肌肉减少症有关，而肌肉减少症已成为肝硬化患者 TIPS 术后发生 HE 的危险因素且与患者多种不良预后相关^[56-57]。一项系统评价纳入 1 794 例患者结果显示，肌肉减少症与 HE 的发生呈正相关^[58]。Child-Pugh 分级为 C 级的患者术后 HE 发生率最高。Child-Pugh 分级可反映肝脏储备能力，其可直接决定肝脏的解毒能力及降低肝脏内血氨水平，Child-Pugh 分级越高，则肝功能状态越差，血氨水平升高可干扰正常脑细胞代谢从而导致 HE 的发生^[59]。相较于 ≤ 8 mm 的支架直径，> 8 mm 的支架直径术后 HE 的发生率更高，这与既往研究结果一致^[60-61]。相关研究证实，术中使用 8 mm 支架 HE 的发生率显著低于放置 10 mm 支架，且支架直径 > 8 mm 是 TIPS 术后发生 HE 的独立危险因素^[62-63]，这可能与支架直径越大，门体分流的血液越多，导致体循环中血氨水平增加而引起 HE

有关。与未合并腹水患者相比，合并腹水患者术后 HE 发生率更高，可能是由于患者并发腹水时机体处于水钠潴留状态，抗利尿激素水平异常，此外针对难治性腹水应用利尿剂或穿刺放腹水治疗均易加重电解质紊乱，从而导致 HE 的发生^[64]。

Meta 分析结果显示，年龄、术前 HE 病史、Child-Pugh 分级、Child-Pugh 评分、MELD 评分均为 TIPS 术后发生 HE 的影响因素。多项研究已证实，高龄是 TIPS 术后患者发生 HE 的独立危险因素^[65-66]。随着年龄的增长，老年患者机体功能逐渐退化，易出现肠道排空时间延长、便秘等问题，使得肠道产氨及吸收增多，增加 HE 发生风险。国内外多项研究表明，术前 HE 病史也是 HE 发生的独立危险因素^[67-68]，这与本研究结果一致，提示临床医务人员应在行 TIPS 术前详细询问患者病史，以做到更为精确化管理及控制 HE 的发生。目前临床上常使用 Child-Pugh 分级、Child-Pugh 评分来反映肝病患者病情轻重，利用 MELD 评分来预测肝病患者的预后生存率，其均可作为 TIPS 术后发生 HE 的预测因素^[69]。相关研究指出，MELD 评分每增加 1 分，HE 发生率可增加 70%^[70]，此外 Child-Pugh 分级为 C 级患者术后发生 HE 的风险较 A、B 级高 12.696 倍^[71]。因此临床上应对 TIPS 患者肝功能进行多次反复评估，以最大程度的规避风险，降低术后 HE 的发生。

Meta 分析结果显示，术前血肌酐、术前血氨、术前胆红素及术前血钠等生化指标均为 TIPS 术后发生 HE 的影响因素。终末期肝病患者常合并肾功能受损，这也提示着肝功能进一步失代偿，有研究指出，当血肌酐值 > 1.2 mg/dL 时，可导致

术后 HE 的发生风险增加 3 倍^[72]。TIPS 术后含氨丰富的血液可直接进入体循环,导致增多的氨离子经血脑屏障进入大脑,破坏脑内星形胶质细胞,干扰谷氨酰胺代谢循环,抑制正常神经递质功能,从而诱发 HE^[73-74]。此外,国内相关指南提出高血氨水平可与机体炎症相互作用形成恶性循环,使得氨离子及其他炎性细胞因子通过被炎症破坏的血脑屏障进入脑组织,致大脑水肿造成 HE 的发生^[75]。高胆红素水平是公认的可作为肝衰竭的良好预测指标,这与本研究结果一致。四川大学华西医院研究团队指出,直接胆红素与总胆红素比值与 HE 严重程度及 MELD 均呈负相关且该比值可有效预测肝衰竭患者 90 d 内死亡风险^[76]。目前低钠血症与 HE 的发生机制尚未有确切定论,但国外一项队列研究纳入 1 116 例患者以探究血清钠及血清钠变化与 HE 发生率之间的关系,在控制混杂因素后结果显示,血清钠离子浓度每降低 1 mmol/L, HE 的发生风险增高 8%^[77]。其原因可能与当机体处于低钠血症状态时,易致细胞及脑组织水肿,损害血脑屏障导致神经性有害递质及神经毒性代谢产物通过增多从而导致 HE 的发生。

本研究存在一定的局限性。第一,各纳入研究间异质性较大,研究质量水平不一,可能对结果产生一定影响;第二,各研究间的样本量大小、HE 评估工具存在一定差异,可能存在混杂因素的影响;第三,部分影响因素涉及的研究数量较少,合并后的结果需审慎对待。建议未来可开展更多高质量、多中心、大样本的前瞻性队列研究,以进一步评估 TIPS 患者 HE 发生的影响因素。

综上所述,TIPS 术后 HE 的发生率处于较高水平,应引起临床医务人员充分重视。年龄、MELD 评分、术前血肌酐、Child-Pugh 分级、术前血氨、Child-Pugh 评分、术前胆红素、术前血钠及术前 HE 史是 TIPS 术后患者发生 HE 的影响因素。综合评估以上影响因素有助于临床医师简单可行地判断 TIPS 术后 HE 发生的可能性,及早给予预防及干预,以降低 HE 发生风险。

伦理声明: 不适用

作者贡献: 研究构思、文献检索、数据提取、统计分析与论文撰写: 唐煜寒; 数据提取、论文修订: 罗焮榆

数据获取: 本研究中使用的和(或)分析的所有数据

均包含在本文中

利益冲突声明: 无

致谢: 不适用

参考文献

- 1 Lv Y, Fan D, Han G. Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt for portal hypertension: 30 years experience from China[J]. *Liver Int*, 2023, 43(1): 18–33. DOI: [10.1111/liv.15313](https://doi.org/10.1111/liv.15313).
- 2 Zhu Y, Wang X, Xi X, et al. Emergency transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt: an effective and safe treatment for uncontrolled variceal bleeding[J]. *J Gastrointest Surg*, 2019, 23(11): 2193–2200. DOI: [10.1007/s11605-019-04146-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11605-019-04146-8).
- 3 Wang LJ, Yao X, Qi Q, et al. Prevention and treatment of hepatic encephalopathy during the perioperative period of transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. *World J Gastrointest Surg*, 2023, 15(8): 1564–1573. DOI: [10.4240/wjgs.v15.i8.1564](https://doi.org/10.4240/wjgs.v15.i8.1564).
- 4 陈杨, 刘家成, 杨崇图, 等. 经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后肝性脑病预后因素研究进展[J]. *介入放射学杂志*, 2022, 31(3): 301–306. [Chen Y, Liu JC, Yang CT, et al. Research progress in studying the prognostic factors of hepatic encephalopathy occurring after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. *Journal of Interventional Radiology*, 2022, 31(3): 301–306.] DOI: [10.3969/j.issn.1008-794X.2022.03.020](https://doi.org/10.3969/j.issn.1008-794X.2022.03.020).
- 5 Hernández-Gea V, Procopet B, Giráldez Á, et al. Preemptive-TIPS improves outcome in high-risk variceal bleeding: an observational study[J]. *Hepatology*, 2019, 69(1): 282–293. DOI: [10.1002/hep.30182](https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.30182).
- 6 Tripathi D, Stanley AJ, Hayes PC, et al. Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic stent-shunt in the management of portal hypertension[J]. *Gut*, 2020, 69(7): 1173–1192. DOI: [10.1136/gutjnl-2019-320221](https://doi.org/10.1136/gutjnl-2019-320221).
- 7 Gairing SJ, Müller L, Kloeckner R, et al. Post-TIPSS hepatic encephalopathy—current knowledge and future perspectives[J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2022, 55(10): 1265–1276. DOI: [10.1111/apt.16825](https://doi.org/10.1111/apt.16825).
- 8 Boike JR, Thornburg BG, Asrani SK, et al. North American practice-based recommendations for transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunts in portal hypertension[J]. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2022, 20(8): 1636–1662. DOI: [10.1016/j.cgh.2021.07.018](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cgh.2021.07.018).
- 9 Butt Z, Jadoon NA, Salaria ON, et al. Diabetes mellitus and decompensated cirrhosis: risk of hepatic encephalopathy in different age groups[J]. *J Diabetes*, 2013, 5(4): 449–455. DOI: [10.1111/1753-0407.12067](https://doi.org/10.1111/1753-0407.12067).
- 10 Riggio O, Angeloni S, Salvatori FM, et al. Incidence, natural history, and risk factors of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt with polytetrafluoroethylene-covered stent grafts[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2008, 103(11): 2738–2746. DOI: [10.1111/j.1572-0241.2008.02102.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1572-0241.2008.02102.x).
- 11 Bhanji RA, Moctezuma-Velazquez C, Duarte-Rojo A, et al. Myosteatosis and sarcopenia are associated with hepatic encephalopathy in patients with cirrhosis[J]. *Hepatol Int*, 2018, 12(4): 377–386. DOI: [10.1007/s12072-018-9875-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12072-018-9875-9).

- 12 Casadaban LC, Parvinian A, Minocha J, et al. Clearing the confusion over hepatic encephalopathy after TIPS creation: incidence, prognostic factors, and clinical outcomes[J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2015, 60(4): 1059–1066. DOI: [10.1007/s10620-014-3391-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10620-014-3391-0).
- 13 李柄辉, 晔豪, 李路遥, 等. 医学领域一次研究和二次研究的方法学质量(偏倚风险)评价工具[J]. *医学新知*, 2021, 31(1): 51–58. [Li BH, Zi H, Li LY, et al. Methodological quality (risk of bias) assessment tools for primary and secondary medical studies: what are they and which is better?[J]. *Yixue Xinzhi Zazhi*, 2021, 31(1): 51–58.] DOI: [10.12173/j.issn.1004-5511.2021.01.07](https://doi.org/10.12173/j.issn.1004-5511.2021.01.07).
- 14 Borenstein M, Hedges LV, Higgins JP, et al. A basic introduction to fixed-effect and random-effects models for Meta-analysis[J]. *Res Synth Methods*, 2010, 1(2): 97–111. DOI: [10.1002/jrsm.12](https://doi.org/10.1002/jrsm.12).
- 15 Dettori JR, Norvell DC, Chapman JR. Fixed-effect vs random-effects models for Meta-analysis: 3 points to consider[J]. *Global Spine J*, 2022, 12(7): 1624–1626. DOI: [10.1177/21925682221110527](https://doi.org/10.1177/21925682221110527).
- 16 Berlioux P, Robic MA, Poirson H, et al. Pre-transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunts (TIPS) prediction of post-TIPS overt hepatic encephalopathy: the critical flicker frequency is more accurate than psychometric tests[J]. *Hepatology*, 2014, 59(2): 622–629. DOI: [10.1002/hep.26684](https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.26684).
- 17 Chen Q, Zhang Y, Yue ZD, et al. High-mobility group protein B1: a predictive biomarker for hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. *J Hepatobiliary Pancreat Sci*, 2020, 27(8): 522–530. DOI: [10.1002/jhbp.770](https://doi.org/10.1002/jhbp.770).
- 18 Dissegna D, Sponza M, Falletti E, et al. Morbidity and mortality after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt placement in patients with cirrhosis[J]. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2019, 31(5): 626–632. DOI: [10.1097/meg.0000000000001342](https://doi.org/10.1097/meg.0000000000001342).
- 19 Fonio P, Discalzi A, Calandri M, et al. Incidence of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS) according to its severity and temporal grading classification[J]. *Radiol Med*, 2017, 122(9): 713–721. DOI: [10.1007/s11547-017-0770-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11547-017-0770-6).
- 20 He F, Dai S, Xiao Z, et al. Pathological predictors of shunt stenosis and hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. *Biomed Res Int*, 2016, 16(2): 325–333. DOI: [10.1155/2016/3681731](https://doi.org/10.1155/2016/3681731).
- 21 Lin X, Gao F, Wu X, et al. Efficacy of albumin–bilirubin score to predict hepatic encephalopathy in patients underwent transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2021, 33(6): 862–871. DOI: [10.1097/meg.0000000000001801](https://doi.org/10.1097/meg.0000000000001801).
- 22 Liu J, Zhou C, Wang Y, et al. The combination of Child–Pugh score and quantitative CT–based spleen volume could predict the risk of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt creation[J]. *Abdom Radiol (NY)*, 2021, 46(7): 3464–3470. DOI: [10.1007/s00261-021-02972-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00261-021-02972-6).
- 23 Masson S, Mardini HA, Rose JD, et al. Hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt insertion: a decade of experience[J]. *QJM*, 2008, 101(6): 493–501. DOI: [10.1093/qjmed/hen037](https://doi.org/10.1093/qjmed/hen037).
- 24 Merola J, Chaudhary N, Qian M, et al. Hyponatremia: a risk factor for early overt encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt creation[J]. *J Clin Med*, 2014, 3(2): 359–372. DOI: [10.3390/jcm3020359](https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm3020359).
- 25 Nardelli S, Gioia S, Pasquale C, et al. Cognitive impairment predicts the occurrence of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2016, 111(4): 523–528. DOI: [10.1038/ajg.2016.29](https://doi.org/10.1038/ajg.2016.29).
- 26 Nardelli S, Lattanzi B, Torrisi S, et al. Sarcopenia is risk factor for development of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt placement[J]. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2017, 15(6): 934–936. DOI: [10.1016/j.cgh.2016.10.028](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cgh.2016.10.028).
- 27 Rowley MW, Choi M, Chen S, et al. Race and gradient difference are associated with increased risk of hepatic encephalopathy hospital admission after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt placement[J]. *J Clin Exp Hepatol*, 2018, 8(3): 256–261. DOI: [10.1016/j.jceh.2017.12.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jceh.2017.12.003).
- 28 Schindler P, Seifert L, Masthoff M, et al. TIPS modification in the management of shunt-induced hepatic encephalopathy: analysis of predictive factors and outcome with shunt modification[J]. *J Clin Med*, 2020, 9(5): 567. DOI: [10.3390/jcm9020567](https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm9020567).
- 29 Teng D, Zuo H, Liu L, et al. Long-term clinical outcomes in patients with viral hepatitis related liver cirrhosis after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt treatment[J]. *Virol J*, 2018, 15(1): 151. DOI: [10.1186/s12985-018-1067-7](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12985-018-1067-7).
- 30 Tong H, Gan C, Wei B, et al. Risk factors for overt hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt creation in patients with liver cirrhosis[J]. *J Dig Dis*, 2021, 22(1): 31–40. DOI: [10.1111/1751-2980.12957](https://doi.org/10.1111/1751-2980.12957).
- 31 Wang Z, Wu YF, Yue ZD, et al. Comparative study of indocyanine green–R15, Child–Pugh score, and model for end-stage liver disease score for prediction of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2021, 27(5): 416–427. DOI: [10.3748/wjg.v27.i5.416](https://doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v27.i5.416).
- 32 Yao J, Zuo L, An G, et al. Risk factors for hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma and portal hypertension[J]. *J Gastrointest Liver Dis*, 2015, 24(3): 301–307. DOI: [10.15403/jgld.2014.1121.243.yao](https://doi.org/10.15403/jgld.2014.1121.243.yao).
- 33 柏明, 韩国宏, 原姗姗, 等. 经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后早期肝性脑病的危险因素[J]. *中华肝脏病杂志*, 2011, 19(7): 498–501. [Bo M, Han GH, Yuan SS, et al. Early hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt: the risk factors and long-time survival[J]. *Chinese Journal of Hepatology*, 2011, 19(7): 498–501.] DOI: [10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-3418.2011.07.008](https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-3418.2011.07.008).
- 34 高西杰, 赵剑波, 谭卿, 等. Viatorr 支架经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后显性肝性脑病发生率及其危险因素分析[J]. *介入放射学杂志*, 2021, 30(10): 998–1002. [Gao XJ, Zhao JB, Tan Q, et al. Overt hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt with viatorr stent: analysis of its incidence and risk factors[J]. *Journal of Interventional Radiology*, 2021, 30(10): 998–1002.] DOI: [10.3969/j.issn.1008-794X.2021.10.007](https://doi.org/10.3969/j.issn.1008-794X.2021.10.007).
- 35 高旭东, 杨昆, 张克明, 等. 经颈静脉肝内门体静脉分流

- 术后肝性脑病发病率的多因素分析[J]. 中国综合临床, 2019, 35(6): 498-502. [Gao XD, Yang K, Zhang KM, et al. Multivariate analysis of the incidence of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. Clinical Medicine of China, 2019, 35(6): 498-502.] DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1008-6315.2019.06.005.
- 36 郭欢. 经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后并发肝性脑病的危险因素分析[D]. 厦门: 厦门大学, 2019. [Guo H. Analysis of risk factors for post-TIPS hepatic encephalopathy[D]. Xiamen: Xiamen University, 2019.] DOI: 10.27424/d.cnki.gxmd.2019.000294.
- 37 史程怡. 经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后显性肝性脑病的危险因素分析[D]. 石家庄: 河北医科大学, 2023. [Shi CY. Risk factors analysis of overt hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[D]. Shijiazhuang: Hebei Medical University, 2023.] DOI: 10.27111/d.cnki.ghyku.2023.000669.
- 38 王澜静, 秦建平, 姚欣, 等. 乙型肝炎肝硬化门静脉高压患者经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后显性肝性脑病风险预测模型的构建[J]. 临床肝胆病杂志, 2024, 40(6): 1149-1155. [Wang LJ, Qin JP, Yao X, et al. Construction of a risk prediction model for overt hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt in patients with hepatitis B cirrhosis and portal hypertension[J]. Journal of Clinical Hepatology, 2024, 40(6): 1149-1155.] DOI: 10.12449/JCH240613.
- 39 吴越. 经颈静脉肝内门体静脉分流术后显性肝性脑病发生的危险因素分析[D]. 太原: 山西医科大学, 2021. [Wu Y. Analysis of risk factors for the occurrence of overt hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic[D]. Taiyuan: Shanxi Medical University, 2021.] DOI: 10.27288/d.cnki.gsxyu.2021.000175.
- 40 晏楠, 白云飞, 单志刚, 等. 经颈内静脉肝内门体静脉分流术后肝性脑病危险因素分析[J]. 临床误诊误治, 2015, 28(7): 39-43. [Yan N, Bai YF, Shan ZG, et al. Analysis of risk factors of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. Clinical Misdiagnosis & Mitherapy, 2015, 28(7): 39-43.] DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-3429.2015.07.014.
- 41 姚运海, 罗艳, 朱京乐, 等. 急性食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血行急诊经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后发生肝性脑病的危险因素分析[J]. 临床肝胆病杂志, 2020, 36(2): 343-347. [Yao YH, Luo Y, Zhu JY, et al. Risk factors for hepatic encephalopathy after emergency transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt for patients with acute esophagogastric variceal bleeding[J]. Journal of Clinical Hepatology, 2020, 36(2): 343-347.] DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2020.02.022.
- 42 袁巍, 李龙鹤, 韩晓玉, 等. TIPS 术后发生肝性脑病的临床预测模型建立与效能分析[J]. 现代消化及介入诊疗, 2021, 26(7): 874-877. [Yuan W, Li LH, Han XY, et al. Clinical predictive modeling and efficacy analysis of the occurrence of hepatic encephalopathy after TIPS[J]. Modern Digestion & Intervention, 2021, 26(7): 874-877.] DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2159.2021.07.017.
- 43 周薇, 杨晋辉. 经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后肝性脑病的相关危险因素分析[J]. 重庆医学, 2014, 43(29): 3861-3863. [Zhou W, Yang JH. Analysis of risk factors of hepatic encephalopathy after TIPS[J]. Chongqing Medicine, 2014, 43(29): 3861-3863.] DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2014.29.005.
- 44 卓松波, 赵卫, 胡继红, 等. 经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后显性肝性脑病发生率及危险因素分析[J]. 临床放射学杂志, 2023, 42(11): 1806-1811. [Zhuo SB, Zhao W, Hu JH, et al. Incidence and risk factors of overt hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. Journal of Clinical Radiology, 2023, 42(11): 1806-1811.] DOI: 10.13437/j.cnki.jcr.2023.11.009.
- 45 Yang Y, Liang X, Yang S, et al. Preoperative prediction of overt hepatic encephalopathy caused by transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. Eur J Radiol, 2022, 154: 110384. DOI: 10.1016/j.ejrad.2022.110384.
- 46 Coronado WM, Ju C, Bullen J, et al. Predictors of occurrence and risk of hepatic encephalopathy after TIPS creation: a 15-year experience[J]. Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol, 2020, 43(8): 1156-1164. DOI: 10.1007/s00270-020-02512-7.
- 47 Li Y, He X, Pang H. A model to predict early hepatic encephalopathy in patients undergoing transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. Turk J Gastroenterol, 2019, 30(8): 702-707. DOI: 10.5152/tjg.2019.18485.
- 48 Li K, Cheng Y, Zhao R, et al. Prediction of mortality and overt hepatic encephalopathy undergoing transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt: a retrospective cohort study[J]. Abdom Radiol (NY), 2024, 49(3): 908-918. DOI: 10.1007/s00261-023-04086-7.
- 49 Liao Y, Zhang L, Wang JT, et al. A novel nomogram predicting overt hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt in portal hypertension patients[J]. Sci Rep, 2023, 13(1): 15244. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-023-42061-w.
- 50 Routhu M, Safka V, Routhu SK, et al. Observational cohort study of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt (TIPS)[J]. Ann Hepatol, 2017, 16(1): 140-148. DOI: 10.5604/16652681.1226932.
- 51 Shi W, Xu W, Fan N, et al. Body compositions correlate with overt hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt: a multicentre cohort study[J]. J Clin Gastroenterol, 2024. DOI: 10.1097/mcg.0000000000002014.
- 52 Yang C, Zhu X, Liu J, et al. Development and validation of prognostic models to estimate the risk of overt hepatic encephalopathy after TIPS creation: a multicenter study[J]. Clin Transl Gastroenterol, 2022, 13(3): e00461. DOI: 10.14309/ctg.000000000000461.
- 53 Yin X, Zhang F, Guo H, et al. A nomogram to predict the risk of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt in cirrhotic patients[J]. Sci Rep, 2020, 10(1): 9381-9388. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-020-65227-2.
- 54 Yin L, Chu SL, Lv WF, et al. Contributory roles of sarcopenia and myosteatosis in development of overt hepatic encephalopathy and mortality after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2023, 29(18): 2875-2887. DOI: 10.3748/wjg.v29.i18.2875.
- 55 Vilstrup H, Amodio P, Bajaj J, et al. Hepatic encephalopathy in chronic liver disease: 2014 practice guideline by the American association for the study of liver diseases and the European

- association for the study of the liver[J]. *Hepatology*, 2014, 60(2): 715–735. DOI: [10.1002/hep.27210](https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.27210).
- 56 Bunchorntavakul C, Reddy KR. Review article: malnutrition/sarcopenia and frailty in patients with cirrhosis[J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2020, 51(1): 64–77. DOI: [10.1111/apt.15571](https://doi.org/10.1111/apt.15571).
- 57 Hanai T, Shiraki M, Nishimura K, et al. Sarcopenia impairs prognosis of patients with liver cirrhosis[J]. *Nutrition*, 2015, 31(1): 193–199. DOI: [10.1016/j.nut.2014.07.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nut.2014.07.005).
- 58 Chang KV, Chen JD, Wu WT, et al. Is sarcopenia associated with hepatic encephalopathy in liver cirrhosis? A systematic review and Meta-analysis[J]. *J Formos Med Assoc*, 2019, 118(4): 833–842. DOI: [10.1016/j.jfma.2018.09.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfma.2018.09.011).
- 59 Li J, Tang S, Zhao J, et al. Long-term survival prediction for transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt in severe cirrhotic ascites: assessment of ten prognostic models[J]. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2021, 33(12): 1547–1555. DOI: [10.1097/meg.0000000000001890](https://doi.org/10.1097/meg.0000000000001890).
- 60 Rowley MW, Choi M, Chen S, et al. Refractory hepatic encephalopathy after elective transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt: risk factors and outcomes with revision[J]. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol*, 2018, 41(11): 1765–1772. DOI: [10.1007/s00270-018-1992-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00270-018-1992-2).
- 61 Wang Q, Lv Y, Bai M, et al. Eight millimetre covered TIPS does not compromise shunt function but reduces hepatic encephalopathy in preventing variceal rebleeding[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2017, 67(3): 508–516. DOI: [10.1016/j.jhep.2017.05.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhep.2017.05.006).
- 62 Luo SH, Chu JG, Huang H, et al. Targeted puncture of left branch of intrahepatic portal vein in transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt to reduce hepatic encephalopathy[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2019, 25(9): 1088–1099. DOI: [10.3748/wjg.v25.i9.1088](https://doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v25.i9.1088).
- 63 Yao X, Zhou H, Huang S, et al. Effects of transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt using the viatorr stent on hepatic reserve function in patients with cirrhosis[J]. *World J Clin Cases*, 2021, 9(7): 1532–1542. DOI: [10.12998/wjcc.v9.i7.1532](https://doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v9.i7.1532).
- 64 Bernardi M, Moreau R, Angeli P, et al. Mechanisms of decompensation and organ failure in cirrhosis: from peripheral arterial vasodilation to systemic inflammation hypothesis[J]. *J Hepatol*, 2015, 63(5): 1272–1284. DOI: [10.1016/j.jhep.2015.07.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhep.2015.07.004).
- 65 Adlakha N, Russo MW. Outcomes after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt in cirrhotic patients 70 years and older[J]. *J Clin Med*, 2020, 9(2): 381. DOI: [10.3390/jcm9020381](https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm9020381).
- 66 Prakash R, Mullen KD. Mechanisms, diagnosis and management of hepatic encephalopathy[J]. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2010, 7(9): 515–525. DOI: [10.1038/nrgastro.2010.116](https://doi.org/10.1038/nrgastro.2010.116).
- 67 Lv Y, Chen H, Luo B, et al. Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt with or without gastro-oesophageal variceal embolisation for the prevention of variceal rebleeding: a randomised controlled trial[J]. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2022, 7(8): 736–746. DOI: [10.1016/s2468-1253\(22\)00087-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2468-1253(22)00087-5).
- 68 林熔, 郭霞. 肝硬化 EVB 患者 TIPS 术后发生肝性脑病的危险因素分析及循证护理措施探究[J]. *中国医药指南*, 2023, 21(22): 168–170. [Lin R, Guo X. Risk factors for hepatic encephalopathy after TIPS in EVB patients with liver cirrhosis and evidence-based nursing measures[J]. *Guide of China Medicine*, 2023, 21(22): 168–170.] DOI: [10.15912/j.cnki.goem.2023.22.014](https://doi.org/10.15912/j.cnki.goem.2023.22.014).
- 69 Dam G, Vilstrup H, Watson H, et al. Proton pump inhibitors as a risk factor for hepatic encephalopathy and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis in patients with cirrhosis with ascites[J]. *Hepatology*, 2016, 64(4): 1265–1272. DOI: [10.1002/hep.28737](https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.28737).
- 70 Tsai CF, Chen MH, Wang YP, et al. Proton pump inhibitors increase risk for hepatic encephalopathy in patients with cirrhosis in a population study[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2017, 152(1): 134–141. DOI: [10.1053/j.gastro.2016.09.007](https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2016.09.007).
- 71 Nardelli S, Lattanzi B, Merli M, et al. Muscle alterations are associated with minimal and overt hepatic encephalopathy in patients with liver cirrhosis[J]. *Hepatology*, 2019, 70(5): 1704–1713. DOI: [10.1002/hep.30692](https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.30692).
- 72 Häussinger D, Sies H. Hepatic encephalopathy: clinical aspects and pathogenetic concept[J]. *Arch Biochem Biophys*, 2013, 536(2): 97–100. DOI: [10.1016/j.abb.2013.04.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.abb.2013.04.013).
- 73 Lockwood AH. Blood ammonia levels and hepatic encephalopathy[J]. *Metab Brain Dis*, 2004, 19(3): 345–349. DOI: [10.1023/b:mebr.0000043980.74574.eb](https://doi.org/10.1023/b:mebr.0000043980.74574.eb).
- 74 Senzolo M, Zarantonello L, Formentin C, et al. Predictive value of induced hyperammonaemia and neuropsychiatric profiling in relation to the occurrence of post-TIPS hepatic encephalopathy[J]. *Metab Brain Dis*, 2019, 34(6): 1803–1812. DOI: [10.1007/s11011-019-00490-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11011-019-00490-5).
- 75 中华医学会肝病学分会. 肝硬化肝性脑病诊疗指南[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2018, 34(10): 2076–2089. [Chinese Society of Hepatology, Chinese Medical Association. Guidelines on the management of hepatic encephalopathy in cirrhosis[J]. *Journal of Clinical Hepatology*, 2018, 34(10): 2076–2089.] DOI: [10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2018.10.007](https://doi.org/10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2018.10.007).
- 76 Ma Y, Du L, Zhou S, et al. Association of direct bilirubin to total bilirubin ratio with 90-day mortality in patients with acute-on-chronic liver failure[J]. *Front Med (Lausanne)*, 2023, 10: 1286510. DOI: [10.3389/fmed.2023.1286510](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmed.2023.1286510).
- 77 Bossen L, Ginès P, Vilstrup H, et al. Serum sodium as a risk factor for hepatic encephalopathy in patients with cirrhosis and ascites[J]. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2019, 34(5): 914–920. DOI: [10.1111/jgh.14558](https://doi.org/10.1111/jgh.14558).

收稿日期: 2024 年 10 月 13 日 修回日期: 2024 年 11 月 22 日
本文编辑: 李绪辉 曹越

引用本文: 唐煜寒, 罗焮榆. 经颈静脉肝内门体分流术后患者肝性脑病发生率及影响因素的 Meta 分析[J]. *医学新知*, 2025, 35(1): 92–101. DOI: [10.12173/j.issn.1004-5511.202410043](https://doi.org/10.12173/j.issn.1004-5511.202410043).
Tang YH, Luo XY. Prevalence and influence factors of hepatic encephalopathy after transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt: a Meta-analysis[J]. *Yixue Xinzhi Zazhi*, 2025, 35(1): 92–101. DOI: [10.12173/j.issn.1004-5511.202410043](https://doi.org/10.12173/j.issn.1004-5511.202410043).